

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

If paid within three months, 3 00. If paid within three months after the close of the year, 3 50. If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, 4 00. If not paid within that time, 5 00.

Religious and Theological Works.

RECEIVED by the recent arrival of the "Osceola" and "James Coit," viz: Dick's Theology, a standard Calvinistic work, 2 vol. 8vo.

Annals for 1839, &c.

The Religious Souvenir edited by Mrs. S. G. Goodrich. The Ocean and Atlantic Souvenir, edited by S. G. Goodrich.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY order of the Court of Ordinary will be sold on the first Monday in February next at Chesterfield Court House within the legal hours the following property viz:

Law Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the practice of Law in the District of Darlington, under the name of Sims and Ervin.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of David G. Coit, late of Marlborough District, are requested to make payment to the Rev. J. C. Coit, whose receipts will be received by me for all payments that may be made between this time and the 15th of March next.

Cheraw Academy.

THE trustees take great pleasure in announcing that both departments of this institution are in operation. The Male department under the superintendence of Mr. E. Hall; the Female, under that of Mr. J. Sewers.

Sheriff's Sales.

ON the first Monday in February next, and the day following will be sold at Chesterfield Court House within the legal hours of fieri facias the following property viz:

One sorrel mare levied on as the property of John Hunter Jr. at the suit of W. R. Griffith vs. J. Hunter Jr.

About 175 bushels of corn—four stacks of fodder—one horse—set of Blacksmith's tools—twenty head of hogs—one wagon—and four head of cattle, levied on as the property of Wm. Evans, at the suits of Peter May and others vs. Wm. Evans.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will pay for all necessary papers.

A. M. LOWRY, Shff. C. D. Jan. 22, 1839. 10 2t

Ranaway.

FROM the subscriber, near Morven Anson, County, N. C. a bright Malatto man, named Jim, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lb.

H. BUCHANAN. Morven Anson, Co. N. C. } Jan. 9th, 1838. } 10 2t

It may be proper to remark, that they had a part of the slop from the kitchen while being fed on apples, and were not very fat when killed, the rapidity of their growth preventing it.

From the Yankee Farmer. AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Why don't you take an agricultural paper, is a question put to farmers, and many will answer, O, I take more papers now than I can read.

This is poor management, for the farmer to take papers on various other subjects is the entire neglect of those relating to his own affairs. In selecting his papers, the farmer should by no means overlook those which are devoted to his own profession, and advocate his own interest; on the contrary, these should have a decided preference.

Go into the study of the minister, lawyer, doctor, politician, and you will find them with a library of standard works on their professions, and with periodicals that bring them fresh intelligence and new discoveries, and they will still be studying and improving; but look into the library of the farmer and you will look in vain for agricultural works.

Some farmers say their neighbors were farmers, and they have always lived on a farm, and they know all about the business, and no one can learn them anything, and so they go on in the old way, without a thought as to its being right or wrong, and never dream of improvement.

Now, farmers, wake up to the chulk, furnish yourselves with standard books on your profession, take an agricultural paper, and become enlightened in your own affairs, and you will find your business more pleasant and you will be elevated to that important station which American farmers ought to hold—a most respectable, intelligent, independent and important class of citizens, the support and defence of the country.

L. O.

VALUE OF SWEET APPLES.

The superiority of apples, especially sweet ones, over many root crops, for feeding farm stock, is rapidly becoming known. There greater cheapness is also becoming established. It has been already shown, in an article published a few weeks since in this paper, that they may be afforded, at a reasonable compensation for the expense of planting the orchard and the price of the land, at the rate of half a cent a bushel. This of course is only to be expected from good culture and the selection of proper varieties. The expense of root crops, when cultivated in the cheapest manner, may be considered on an average as ten times that amount, or five cents a bushel.

But there is an additional reason for attaching importance to apples. This is, that they will probably yet become much more valuable than the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar. Molasses is already obtained from the juice of sweet apples, by evaporating the cider in its very freshest state by boiling, of a good quantity and much cheaper than by buying it in market.

It is true, sugar has not been thus obtained; but the molasses is far sweeter and purer than the substance obtained by the same process from the beet; and it is probable that pure sugar may be obtained by a simple process as it is from the beet. If this proves to be the case, apples, from their superior cheapness, and the very trifling labor of their cultivation, as well as the constant labor required for the culture of the beet, will probably supercede entirely the latter. The experiment appears to be well worthy of trial.—Genesee Farmer.

EXTRACTS. From the Annual Report of the American Association for the supply of Teachers for 1838.

The subject of Education, so important in the estimation of every intelligent person in our country, having of late received very great attention, and the number of schools of every grade being greatly multiplied, there seemed to be wanting some organization, by which a supply of teachers, so essential to any scheme of education, could be readily and properly secured.

be an important object in the great business of education. Every one who has experience in such matters, knows how troublesome, and in some cases, how hopeless is the task of searching out a teacher suited to any particular station, and it occurred to those who instituted this association, that it would be of great benefit to the community, if a plan could be adopted by which those who wished to employ teachers, could make their selection from a large number of applicants, whose characters for scholarship, capacity and good morals, were sustained by sufficient testimonials.

To the teachers not less than to the parents and guardians of youth, would the benefits of such a plan be great; for as on the one hand, the selection of a teacher would not be confined to any particular locality, nor to the extent of an advertisement, so on the other, would the range of our whole country be open to the teacher, and amid the multitude of situations, he might select his field of service.

The city of Philadelphia, as a central point of communication with the rest of the Union, being well suited for the seat of such an institution, the plan was adopted by a few gentlemen, and has thus far been conducted with success. Our object is to make known to the parties interested, their mutual wants, and to furnish an instrumentality by which difficulties incident to remoteness of situation and want of personal acquaintance may be overcome. Of the manner in which we propose to do this, we submit the following general outline.

1. By receiving and registering applications for teachers of every grade of learning, and every variety of instruction. 2. By receiving and registering applications for teachers of every grade of learning, and every variety of instruction.

The society has now been in operation three years, during which period the extent of its action has been constantly increasing. Its first attempts for promoting the objects for which it was founded were made as an experiment, and its correspondence and other daily business were gratuitously attended to by one of the members who acted as secretary. It was soon found that its plans were entirely practicable, and that the most sanguine hopes of its founders might be accomplished under a proper agency.

To the great interests of Education, the designs of this institution are devoted. To elevate our country by the enlightening and purifying influence of learning, is its chief aim; and it is the happiness of the Managers to inform its patrons, that past experience gives encouraging testimony to the feasibility and efficiency of the plan. The correspondence shows many instances in which the solicitude of parents and guardians for the education of their children is expressed, while at the same time are presented the anxieties of a talented, accomplished, and pious teacher, seeking employment. It is truly gratifying, under such circumstances, to accomplish the wishes of the distant parties, and by a mediation enjoying the confidence of both, to furnish the parent an instructor and guide for his children, and to provide for the deserving, but needy teacher, an honorable employment, a competent support, and what he often aspires after, more than either of these, the means of usefulness and the employments of the faculties with which Providence has blessed him.

From teachers who have obtained situations, and from those who have procured them through the agency of this Association, frequent letters are received, expressing their sense of the good thus bestowed, and in some cases, in terms too vivid but from a heart overflowing with gratitude. Extracts of this character might be given for the satisfaction of the contributors to the institution, who may rely upon the assurance of the Managers, that the funds bestowed by them have been productive of good, and that future contribution will, it is hoped, be equally blessed. To a community deeply interested in the ultimate effects of the society's operations, they look for occasional pecuniary aid, and commend its interests to the friends of Education, throughout our land. Certain expenses are unavoidable in such an enterprise, and those who are friendly to its objects, are invited to contribute the means of defraying them, under the hope that before long, the institution will be able to sustain itself.

The Association is prepared to receive and answer applications from teachers, and from academies or individuals who desire to engage teachers; and in order that the wishes of the parties seeking its aid may be most readily and certainly accomplished, the following suggestions are offered. Persons corresponding with the Association are requested to conform as closely as possible to the outlines here given, as much needless labour and disappointment may thereby be avoided. All information which the opposite party may be supposed to desire to have, should be given explicitly. Applications and references are always to be made in writing, and in the form prescribed.

TEACHERS APPLYING FOR SITUATIONS WILL STATE IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING.

- 1. Place of education and present residence. 2. Age. 3. Whether married or single, and if married, whether the gentleman and lady will engage in teaching. 4. Whether the applicant has ever taught, where, and how long. 5. The branches the applicant professes to teach. 6. The situation desired, whether in an academy, school, or private family, as principal or assistant. 7. The location preferred; and within what limits the applicant would accept a situation. 8. When, and for how long a time the services of the applicant can be secured. 9. What amount of compensation is expected by the year. 10. The profession, or previous employment of the applicant. 11. Miscellaneous remarks. 12. It is indispensable that all applicants furnish written testimonials of their literary attainments and moral character; which testimonials should be from the best sources within their reach, and, if practicable, from persons on whose recommendation entire reliance can be placed, both by the Association and those who may desire their services; and in case original papers are not sent, copies certified by some respectable authority must be furnished.

No application will be recorded unless satisfactory testimonials of moral character are furnished; and it is to be distinctly understood, that in all cases the preference will be given to such applicants as shall produce the best certificates of moral character and literary qualifications. Testimonials should be as specific as possible, in reference to the character, attainments and qualifications of the applicant; and as the religious denominations to which the applicant belongs is of no required, it is important that this should be stated.

When, from any cause, it shall be impracticable to furnish testimonials so far as respects literary qualifications, any person, applying to the Secretary for a teacher's situation, and with ample credentials as to his or her moral character, may be examined by a committee appointed for this purpose; and, if qualified, may receive a certificate from said committee, testifying to such qualifications. The committee, will use the utmost caution in granting these certificates; and will manifest towards applicants the strictest impartiality.

Letters of introduction will, in all cases, be given the teacher engaging through the agency of the Association. APPLICATIONS FROM SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES, FOR TEACHERS, will state, in writing, information on the following points, and in the most numerical order. 1. The station to be filled. 2. The sex and qualifications required, distinguishing what is deemed indispensable, from what is only desirable, and whether a married or single person is preferred. 3. The number of pupils to be taught, the number of school hours in a day, and the vacations which will be allowed, stating the times precisely. 4. The salary that will be given, whether inclusive of boarding, washing, &c.; and if not, the rates of boarding, with fuel, &c., and the circumstances under which the teacher can be provided with lodgings, &c. 5. Whether the salary is absolute or contingent. 6. The travelling expenses from Philadelphia, and the easiest route for reaching the place of destination. 7. The time when the teacher will be required, and the latest period at which a suitable one will be received, and the term for which one will be engaged. 8. The religious character of the academy or school, if distinctive. 9. General information respecting the location, its healthiness, and, if a village, its religious institutions, and other particulars, that would be of interest to the teacher. 10. Any reference that can be given to persons residing in Philadelphia or the neighbouring cities, that will satisfy the teacher as to the condition of the school or the character of the applicants. 11. It being sometimes important to teachers to have the amount of their travelling expenses paid, or if not paid, advanced, the parties engaging them will do well to provide the funds for this purpose at Philadelphia, or authorize drafts in some negotiable form for a specific amount. And where funds are not thus provided, it should be stated whether the travelling expenses will be defrayed, and if not, whether the amount will be advanced on account of the salary, on the arrival of the teacher. 12. Whether the selection of the teacher is committed wholly to the society, without farther reference to the applicant or not. 13. In case of an applicant being supplied with a teacher, without the knowledge of the Association, notice of the fact is to be given immediately. 14. The form in which the contribution will be paid, if not paid at the time of application.

The applicants for situations, are numerous a great variety of qualifications; and the demand for teachers, particularly of the ornamental branches of education come from every part of the country. The members of the Association solicit the co-operations of the presidents and instructors of all persons interested in the objects of the society.

In order to avoid the difficulties arising from letters being directed to any individual, it is required that all communications be addressed thus:

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEACHERS. PHILADELPHIA.

Letters addressed in any other manner, will not come officially under the notice of the committee. Postage to be paid in all letters.

Office of the Association, No. 9 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The address of correspondents should be distinctly written, and where any possibility to mistake, the residence of the writer, the name of the country and the state should be given.

From the Family Visitor. "BLACK HAWK TREAT."

One day, as I was passing in the road with a great hog-head almost as heavy as the team could draw, and on one end of the hog-head painted in large black letters

BLACK HAWK TREAT, NEW YORK, 3 PROOF. Now what do you think that meant? You know there was an Indian Chief by the name of Black Hawk, who was a great warrior. He used to kill fathers and mothers, and leave their little children to cry and starve, or carry them away to the Indian's wigwam, and treat them cruelly, and perhaps kill them and cut off the skin, and hair from the top of their head with a scalping knife. Do the men who printed the letters, or those that haul the hog-head on the cart, or those who bring it from "New York" in vessels, or those who set it in their stores, and draw its contents out into bottles and kegs, and sell it to others; or do the people who make laws which let them do so,—do any or all these mean to 'treat' people as Black Hawk used to?

But there are other Hawks; Hen-hawks and Fish-hawks and Pigeon-hawks? Was the "stuff" in the hog-head designed to "treat" any of these; or, to treat men, women, and children as the hawks treat birds and fishes and chickens? Such inquiries would often arise, and since I saw that hog-head, I have seen other things which made me think of it a great many times. A few days ago I was riding towards a village and saw a man coming who looked as if he had been badly treated. He was swinging a "good stick," such as they drive oxen with, in one hand, and both arms swinging around his body and his body tottering—first one side, and then the other; first one side of the road and then another; his legs flew around here and there—stepping sometimes very high and then tripping as if he would tumble in the ditch. His face was bloody, and the blood was running from his nose down across his mouth and chin.

As he passed by, just escaping my wheel, a man who was riding behind me, called out to him: "Mr. ——— seems to me you have business on both sides of the road." The poor man made no reply, but it was evident he did not know where his business lay, or how to find it. Probably his team had run away from him, or hid through fear or shame. I thought that man had been taking a Black Hawk Treat.

A little beyond, I saw another man driving a poor miserable horse in a horse-cart. He was sitting on a board which lay across the two sides of the cart, and was balancing one way and the other, and whipping his old horse with his long stick, and screeching out in tones perhaps something like a war-hoop. His old horse acted as if used to such treatment; the man's coat was ragged, and horse and driver both looked as though there was too much Black Hawk Treat, somewhere in the neighborhood.

I am afraid the crows will come after that old horse before spring. A little farther on, I met two fine looking teams. The oxen were fat and their drivers looked happy and cheerful. There was no Black Hawk Treat about them. Still farther on, I overtook a man with a bundle under one arm, and something tied up in a handkerchief in the other hand, which looked like a quart jug. The feet of a goose were sticking out from the cloth under his arm and I thought that goose was going after a Black Hawk Treat, for the man who carried it looked very thirsty. I was afraid he would go home and make his wife and children feel the same treatment of Black Hawk.

The evening of the day on which I had witnessed these scenes and had passed by the village where they had originated, I rode into Bangor, and there I met a man who had an inclination to visit all sides of the road, like the one I mentioned first. He had something looking like a cod-fish, swung over one shoulder and something tied up in a white cloth in the other hand. I guess it was Black Hawk Treat, for a cod-fish on one shoulder and a pint-bottle full of molasses in the other hand could not make him stagger so. Two others I met soon after, exhibiting the same sad evidence that there is too much Black Hawk Treat for sale in Bangor, as well as in other places. So many scenes like these in one half day, made me think that the temperance reformation is not yet complete, and that if something is done in good earnest to stay his march, the savage deeds of Black Hawk are not yet finished. The old warrior-chief is indeed dead, but if his ghost is to haunt our villages in this way, we ought to raise up a strong voice of remonstrance till the people of New York shall fill their hog-heads with better things, or stop sending them "DOWN EAST."